

POSITION OPEN
TO COCKRELL

DEMAND VOICE IN
RUSSIA'S AFFAIRS

MICHIGAN'S HOSTESS AT FAIR.

BARONESS UNVEILS
GIFT OF GERMANY

DUNKLIN COUNTY'S
SECESSION A JOKE

CAUCUS MAJORITY
FOR NIEDRINGHAUS

President Roosevelt Feels That the Senator Shall Determine Matter.

COMMISSIONERSHIP IS OPEN.

Chief Executive Is Certain to Provide Congenial Work, if Missouri Man Does Not Care for Panama.

Hundred Deputies of Provincial Zemstvos Gather in Private.

REFUSED PUBLIC MEETING.

Matter Revolves About Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Concerning Whom Many Statements Are Made.

MISS ADAM M. DOWDELL, of Bay City, hostess of the Michigan building at the World's Fair.

Statue of Frederick the Great Presented to the Public View.

PRESIDENT MAKES ADDRESS.

Brilliant Assemblage Gathers at the National Capital to Witness the Most Formal Function.

Petition Signed by Her Citizens Asking Annexation to Arkansas Originated With Wags.

THE "BIG TOE" IS STILL LOYAL

Because of the Large Democratic Majorities in Lower Country Her Citizens Still Would Be "Missouri's Corner Stone."

Joseph McCoy Claims Fifty-Five Votes Sure for Chairman on Senatorship.

AKIN'S MEN ARE IN TOWN.

Believed That They Are Looking for Place to Land in Fight for Office Which Controls Patronage.

Washington, Nov. 19.—While no announcement has yet been made regarding the President's action in the selection of a man to succeed Colonel Frank J. Heckler on the Isthmian Canal Commission, it is known that he is considering seriously the appointment of Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri to the vacancy.

It is intimated that Senator Cockrell himself practically will have the determination of the matter.

If his health will permit him to undertake the arduous work of the commission it is reasonably certain that he can have the appointment.

The President holds Senator Cockrell in high esteem, personally and officially, and feels that the services of a man of his character and ability should not be lost to the Government, if the Senator should desire to continue in active public work.

If the Senator should conclude that he does not care to undertake the work of the Canal Commission, it is certain the President will give him some congenial position befitting his character and services.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—To-day may mark a red-letter day in the Russian calendar. About a hundred deputies of provincial zemstvos assembled privately at 3 o'clock this afternoon with the avowed purpose of presenting to Emperor Nicholas, through Imperial Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, a truthful picture of the internal conditions of Russia, coupled with recommendations pointing out in plain terms the necessity for calling a legally empowered constituent assembly to have a direct voice in the Government. The word "constitution," however, will be carefully avoided.

The Liberals have been greatly excited by the developments of the last few days. The meeting was to be held at the Duma, or City Hall, but at the last moment official auspices were refused, the Emperor withdrawing his consent. Many of the zemstvos' representatives attribute the Emperor's attitude primarily to the influence of Grand Duke Sergius, M. Pobedonostsev, the Procurator General of the holy synod, and M. Sazonoff, a member of the Council of the Empire, and indirectly to such reactionaries as Merchinsky, Strumer and Suchinsky.

The two latter were formerly the late Interior Minister. Pobedonostsev's assistants, who were promoted to the Council of the Empire. When Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky dispensed with their services the specter of a constitution was successfully raised, according to their view. They were not disposed to criticize Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, whose good intentions they do not question. They believe that he is powerful, but, nevertheless, they express disappointment at the fact that he yielded.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's friends, however, have another side of the story. They insist that he acted in the sincere conviction of what he believed to be the best interests of zemstvo development. They explain that when the Minister began the negotiations, M. Shipoff and Petrunkovich and Prince Ioff were sent to explain what the meeting proposed to do, and the Minister found that instead of thirty-four representatives whom he had invited, about 100 representatives were to be present, and that they proposed to go much farther than their powers authorized. They were in no sense official representatives chosen by the zemstvos to present a memorandum to the Government.

At the meeting this afternoon seven of the ten articles composing the prepared memorandum were adopted. These sections declare that the "abnormal conditions in Russia are the result of the concentration of the Government and people, due to the absence of essential, requisite mutual confidence."

These sections also declare that the conditions necessitate freedom of conscience, speech and press, and the privilege of meeting in union and assert that zemstvos must be placed on an equality with the State.

The last article, which is still unacted upon, declares that it is imperatively necessary that there be national representation based on an elective principle for settlement of questions between the Government and the people.

Moscow, Nov. 19.—Popular demonstrations occurred here to-day owing to the refusal of the authorities of the city to authorize a meeting of the Zemstvos representatives at St. Petersburg. Crowds in the streets in front of the palace of Grand Duke Alexander, Governor General of Moscow, shouted:

"Down with the Moscow Gazette," the only newspaper in Russia which is fiercely opposed to the Zemstvos.

Later the crowds voluntarily dispersed.

The Zemstvos supporters here telegraphed to M. Shipoff, president of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, to induce the Government to allow the meeting to be held under official auspices.

Washington, Nov. 19.—It is an unusual condition when poultry dealers have no turkeys five days before Thanksgiving, but this is now the case with many small shops, because the high prices at the fairs beyond the reach of their patrons. To-day the wholesale price for the best turkeys was 24 cents a pound, and they were retailing at 30 cents.

There is a large turkey supply in the country, but the markets of the city show at least 20 per cent less than at this time last year. The raisers are getting 25 cents for good stock. It is said to be not unlikely that the corner will break early next week.

In Washington Market to-day small turkeys not in the best condition were retailing at 24 cents, and from that up to 30 cents for the best birds, with the uniform report that trade was "slow."

The sale of chickens is increasing. About five carloads of live poultry and 3,000 packages of dressed poultry are being received daily. Live fowls selling wholesale at 11 to 12 cents, and dressed a cent higher. Ducks are a feature, selling to the consumer at 20 cents. Philadelphia fowls bring 16 cents, roasting spring chickens 18 cents and fricassee chickens 15 cents.

There is quite a stir in the game market. This is the last day venison can be legally sold. You can buy saddles at 25 cents, and whole deer at 15 cents a pound. Quail are \$7.50 a dozen. English snipe \$2.50, golden plover \$2.75, woodcock \$1.25 a pair and grouse \$2.50 a pair.

Washington, Nov. 19.—In an explosion of powder late yesterday at Johnson City, an Italian was instantly killed and two other severely wounded, one probably fatally.

The accident occurred at the time powder was being distributed to the different rooms. The mine is known as the Jeffrey shaft.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Brooklyn Eagle to-day says editorially:

"There is general regret that a consequence of Republican success in carrying the Legislature of Missouri, may be the superseding of Mr. Cockrell by a Republican. Some papers have argued that the new Republican Legislature in Missouri should be generous and gallant enough to re-elect Mr. Cockrell. Democratic though he is, on account of his long service, his ability, his fidelity to the interests of the State, of the Senate, and of his popularity with both parties in that body."

"The suggestion is chivalrous, generous and attractive, but it is not politics. The sentimentalist who urges Republicans to re-elect Mr. Cockrell might well fear that he would decline a re-election at the hands of a party with which and which he does not believe, on the ground that he is powerless, but, nevertheless, they express disappointment at the fact that he yielded."

"The appointment of Senator Cockrell to the Civil-Service Commission would identify the Republican party with Mr. Cockrell's retention in office. It would place the Senator to hold on to his modest residence in Washington, where he prefers to live, and would score for the Republicans, as General Black's appointment to the Pension Bureau would also do, a legitimate political advantage and the credit of a sagacious and generous action."

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"If the President should offer me any appointment, I would most gratefully appreciate the same, and would certainly give the matter due consideration."

"I will be in Washington at an early day," continued the Senator, "and would, as a matter of course, confer with the President as to any appointment that he might suggest."

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